

Notices of new or little known CETONIDÆ: by OLIVER E. JANSON. No. 1.

Cotinis polita, n. sp.

C. nigra, nitida, convexa; clypeo crebre radeque punctato, apice rotundato, parum producto; thorace vage profunde punctato; elytris parce subtilissimeque subseriatim punctatis. Long. ♂ 20, ♀ 23 mm.. lat. ♂ 11, ♀ 13½ mm.

Black, shining; head convex and smooth at the base, clypeus thickly, deeply and coarsely punctate, with an elevated longitudinal ridge extending from the crown nearly to the apex, margin reflexed, apex slightly produced, rounded.

Thorax finely and sparsely punctate on the disc, the punctures coarser and denser at the sides, especially near the anterior angles, where they become confluent, basal lobe large, depressed, nearly covering the scutellum, a central impressed longitudinal line, effaced on the disc, but distinct behind.

Scutellum very narrow and acute.

Elytra sparsely and very finely punctate, the punctures arranged in indistinct rows on the disc and sides, larger and confused at the apex, suture depressed near the scutellum, elevated posteriorly; epimera thickly and coarsely punctate.

Pygidium convex, transversely strigose, with a large shallow depression on each side.

Beneath sparsely arcuate-punctate at the sides, abdomen with a few shallow punctures arranged in an irregular transverse row on segments 2-4, confused on 5-6; mesosternal process rather short, flat, rounded at the apex; femora and hinder pairs of tibiæ fringed with black hairs, anterior tibiæ obtusely tridentate.

Female larger, with the clypeus broader and more strongly punctate, the thorax also is more densely punctate, and the anterior tibiæ are stouter, with the teeth acute.

The only specimens of this well marked species which I have seen, were captured by my brother, Mr. E. M. Janson, in the province of Chontales, Nicaragua; its nearest ally appears to me to be *C. subviolacea*, G. & P. Coll. Janson.

Stenotarsia Scotti, n. sp. Plate I. fig. 7.

S. nigra, supra opaca, capite nitido, thorace, scutello, elytris-que obscure croceis, thorace plaga magna discoidali, scutello marginibus elytris-que maculis quatuor nigris. Long. 14 mm., lat. 7 mm.

Black, above (with the exception of the head) opaque, thorax, scutellum and elytra of a dirty saffron yellow, the first with a large discoidal patch, the second with its margins, and the last with four (two on each) spots black.

Head black, shining in front, dull behind, finely and rather sparsely punctate; clypeus dilated anteriorly, its apex rounded and distinctly emarginate, margins reflexed; lamellæ of antennæ rufous at their tips.

Thorax nearly circular, truncate in front, impunctate, of a sordid saffron yellow, with a large subquadrate black patch (widest at the base, sinuate at the sides and apex) covering nearly the entire disc, sides fringed with coarse yellowish grey hairs.

Scutellum impunctate, of the colour of the thorax, its base broadly its margins narrowly pitchy.

Elytra coarsely but shallowly and very sparsely punctate, with a slightly raised longitudinal ridge on the disc, separately rounded at the apex, the sutural angle slightly produced, of the colour of the thorax, each with two black spots, one, small, nearly round, near the apex of the scutellum, the other transverse quadrate, at about one third from the apex and nearly equidistant from the suture and lateral margin; epimera black.

Pygidium large, nearly vertical, pitchy red, transversely strigose.

Beneath black, abdomen tinged posteriorly with red, shining, sparsely arcuate-punctate, clothed with a sparse, yellowish grey pubescence, of which a patch is particularly conspicuous at the side of each segment: mesosternum scarcely produced, its apex truncate; legs black, shining, punctate and pubescent, anterior

tibiæ tridentate, the upper tooth obsolete, posterior tarsi very long and slender, the three basal joints taken together distinctly longer than the tibiæ.

Hab. Madagascar.

For the only specimen I have seen of this charming species I am indebted to Mr. Scott, to whom I have dedicated it.

This species is most nearly allied to *S. crocata*, G. and P., and bears even a closer resemblance to the *Trichiides* than does that species. The intermediate legs and anterior tarsi are unfortunately wanting in my specimen.

I may here mention that the four species described by Gory and Percheron (Silb. Rev. Ent. III. pp. 128-129) must, as conjectured by Prof. Burmeister (Handb. f. Entom. III. p. 591) thirty-five years since from an examination of the actual types, be reduced to two, *coccinea* being the ♀ of *crocata*, and *velutina* the ♂ of *vermiculata*, a position of affairs ignored by Mess. Gemminger and v. Harold in their *Catalogus Coleopterorum* IV. (1869).

Pygora ornata, n. sp.

P. nigra nitida, elytris striatis, plaga disci rubra, albo-quadrifaculatis, pygidio convexo. Long. 15-17 mm. lat. $6\frac{1}{4}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Head closely and rather coarsely punctate, clypeus slightly narrowed anteriorly, its sides straight, its apex rounded and shallowly emarginate, its margins reflexed, its central portion convex, impressed in front.

Thorax with a few scattered punctures at the sides, lateral margins elevated and angularly produced in the middle, base shallowly emarginate in front of the scutellum, posterior angles nearly rectangular their extreme apices rounded.

Scutellum very acute, convex, impunctate.

Elytra abruptly narrowed behind the humeral angles, thence slightly widened towards the apex, where each is separately and strongly rounded, suture depressed, the disc of each with three deep longitudinal striae, of which the inner two are curved and extend from about one fourth from the base to the apex, the outer one short, reaching from near the base to about the middle, there are a few punctures at the commencement of each of the striae, and a short sinuous row of them between the outer stria

and the lateral margin and reaching the base; on the disc of each elytron is a large, nearly semicircular red patch of which the convex side is turned towards the suture, and two silvery white spots, one small, oval, situate near the lateral margin about one fourth from the apex, the other, larger, transverse, trilobed, at the inner side of the apex; epimera with a white spot above.

Pygidium large, convex, smooth in the centre, strigose and with an oblong transverse spot at each side, apex pubescent.

Beneath black, shining, with large white patches on each side; mesosternal process broad, apex obtusely pointed; abdomen spotted with white on each side and in the central depression; tibiæ fringed with black hairs; intermediate femora with an elongate white spot near the base; anterior tibiæ tridentate, the upper tooth small; posterior tibiæ with an angular projection within near the base, and a small tooth in the middle without; four posterior tarsi long and furnished internally with stout bristles, claws very large and acute.

The female has the thorax broader, with the lateral margins less angular, the pygidium is narrower, the abdomen is not impressed nor spotted with white in the centre, the anterior tibiæ are more acutely dentate, the posterior are destitute of the angular projection on the inner side near the base, the tarsi are much shorter and the claws conspicuously smaller.

Hab. Madagascar. Coll. Janson.

Closely resembles *P. conjuncta*, G. & P. (Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874. p. 478. Tab. VIII. fig. 5) in general appearance, but is more convex and shining, the head much narrower, the elytra have only two white spots on each, the red marking is brighter and of a different form, and the pygidium of the female is not tuberculate, it is also less punctured above, and the sculpture of the elytra is different.

The only specimens I have seen of this elegant species I obtained, with many other fine *Cetoniidae*, from the rich collection recently made by Mr. Crossley.

Eupaccila Miskini, n. sp. Plate I. fig. 5. ♀.

E. nigra, nitida, flavosignata, elytrorum lateribus rufis, pedibus nigris, femoribus posticis flavo-maculatis. Long. 18 mm.

Head shining black, a transverse band between the antennæ continued anteriorly along the sides, and a small spot in front of it, yellow, sparsely punctate between the eyes; clypeus finely punctate, sides rounded and moderately reflexed, apex acutely emarginate; antennæ and palpi reddish brown.

Thorax shining black, a longitudinal line in the centre terminating in a short transverse mark just above the scutellum, and a marginal band on each side almost united in front, not quite reaching the posterior angles and partly interrupted near the anterior angles by a waved black spot, yellow; impunctate, anterior margin slightly produced in the centre, basal margin strongly trisinate.

Scutellum shining black, acute, with a broad central longitudinal yellow stripe, finely punctate on each side at the base.

Elytra shining black, reddish at the sides, a longitudinal curved stripe on the basal half of the disc dilated internally at its apex almost to the suture, and containing a small black spot, two transverse spots placed obliquely behind the middle, and a curved spot at the apex, yellow; a sutural row of shallow punctures and a few very faint points on the disc; each elytron separately rounded at the apex, the sutural angle produced into a minute spine.

Pygidium shining black, with a curved mark on each side, and a subquadrate spot at the apex, yellow, convex, finely transverse strigose.

Beneath shining black, with yellow markings at the sides, abdomen with transverse yellow stripes; mesosternal process long, pointed and slightly incurved at its apex; legs black, posterior femora with a yellow stripe on the outer side, anterior tibiae acutely tridentate.

Hab. Cape York (N.E. Australia). Coll. Janson.

Closely allied to *E. Australasicæ*, but presenting abundant distinguishing characters.

The only specimen I have seen of this interesting species has been recently received from W. H. Miskin, Esq., of Brisbane, to whom I have much pleasure in dedicating it.

Prototia niveoguttata, (Chevr.) n. sp. Plate I. fig. 4.

P. olivacea, supra opaca, capite nitido; corpore albo-maculato, capitis guttis 6. thoracis 16, scutelli 2, elytrorum circa 27 albis. Long. 22 mm., lat. 12 mm.

Head shining, green, with two spots on the clypeus, two between the eyes, and two, very small, at the base white and slightly impressed, sparsely punctate; clypeus rounded at the sides, apex truncate and reflexed; antennæ pitehy.

Thorax olive-green, opaque, with sixteen white spots, one at each of the anterior angles, an arcuate transverse row of six in front, a row of four across the centre, one at each of the posterior angles, and two near the hinder margin just above the scutellum; sparsely punctate at the sides, posterior angles rounded, base deeply trisinate.

Scutellum olive-green, opaque, basal angles white, elongate, apex obtuse, impunctate.

Elytra olive-green, opaque each with eighteen (and one common) white spots, arranged thus, six along the outer margin, one at the base midway between the scutellum and the shoulder, two transversely and slightly obliquely on the disc at one sixth from the base, one common to both elytra at apex of scutellum, one in centre of disc about one fourth from base, one near the suture nearly midway from the base, one midway within the third and fourth marginal spots, three in a transverse row about one third from apex, one close to the suture at one sixth from apex, one opposite the sixth marginal spot, and one just within the sutural apical margin; with a central longitudinal costa, obsolete at the base, coarsely and shallowly punctate, the punctures arranged in regular rows within the costa, more numerous and confused outside it; suture shining, elevated posteriorly and terminating in an acute spine at the apex; epimera shining, green, with an elongate white spot above.

Pygidium transversely strigose, green, slightly shining, with two basal and four marginal white spots.

Beneath green, shining, spotted with white, coarsely and sparsely punctate at the sides; mesosternal process dilated and rounded at the apex, abdomen nearly impunctate, a white spot on the antero-lateral angle of segments 1-4, segment 5 with two white spots at the base, one on each side at one fourth from the lateral margin; legs green, shining, punctate, a small white spot on the knees, and one at the apex of each of the four posterior femora; anterior tibiae tridentate, posterior femora and tibiae very robust, the latter curved, the inner apical spine very large.

Female broader, slightly shining and distinctly punctate above, without white spots on the head, and with only two marginal spots on the pygidium; the elytra are not spined at the apex,

the two apical segments of the abdomen are thickly and coarsely punctate throughout, and the posterior tibiae are nearly straight with the apical spine smaller.

Hab. Cambodia. Coll. Janson.

This species has been long known, I have seen it labelled "*Gouloti*," and Major Parry informs me that in the Paris collections it is called "*niveoguttata*, Chev.," but as I have been unable to find a description of it, I thought it would be useful to describe and figure it, and as the first of the names above mentioned is preoccupied, I have adopted the specific appellation bestowed upon it by Mons. Chevrolat.

Diaphonia notabilis ?, White, ♀ Plate I. fig. 6.

Diaphonia notabilis, White in Stokes' Voy. I. p. 506. Pl. I. fig. 5 ♂ (1146).

It is not without considerable hesitation that I refer the insect here figured to the *D. notabilis*, White; compared with the type, in the Collection of the British Museum, and which is the only exponent I have yet seen, the insect now under consideration presents the following differences: it is much broader, the posterior angles of the thorax are rounded, the head is black, with the sides of the clypeus and a transverse curved band at the base yellow, the thoracic discoidal black patch has a longitudinal yellow line in the centre at the base, the pygidium is entirely yellow, the penultimate and apical segments of the abdomen are yellow, margined with black, the remaining segments are black with a yellow spot on each side, and the posterior femora are reddish yellow with the extreme apex and base only black.

Hab. Cape York. Coll. Janson.

A single specimen communicated by W. H. Miskin, Esq., of Brisbane.

Explanation of Plate I.

- Figs, 1, 2 & 3—*Hoplogonus Simsoni*, Parry, ♂, ♀.
,, 4—*Protetia niveoguttata*, (Chev.), O. E. Janson, ♂.
,, 5—*Eupreila Miskini*; O. E. Janson, ♀.
,, 6—*Diaphonia notabilis*?, White ♀.
,, 7—*Stenotarsia Scotti*, O. E. Janson.